that he is a "marvellous proper man"—the man for the occasion.

The Democrats are famous fellows for making much out of a little. They have no equals in a blanket-stretching process. They can construct a platform out of one plank, just as easy as out of a thousand feet of cypress lumber; and if they haven't any lumber, nothing at all answers their purpose admirably! They can make a full-grown statesman out of a tyro in governmental affairs—a warrior, terrible as Mars, out of a militia colonel—and a declaration of fundamental principles out of a declaration of fundamental principles anything. mass of words which mean everything, anything, or nothing, just as may suit the interests of the party in different latitudes. Before the late nomination it was contended that the country was indebted to Mr. Buchanan for his great mil-itary services during the war of 1812. It was said that he actually marched to Baltimore, and then—marched back again, without smelling the enemy's powd ... In 1848 General Cass was rep-resented as a warrior equal to Wellington or Napoteon, and superior to Taylor. He, too, used a sword during the last war with Great Britain, and broke it over—not the head of an enemy, but over a log, a stump, or across his knee, it has never been ascertained which. Gen. Pierce, the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was in some of the Mexican-war battles, wherein his knee was sprained by the falling of his horse. Of course, Democratic journals will make him out far superior to Scott in all of the attributes of a great General. As to his abilities as a states-man, we were struck with fear and trembling, the other day, upon noticing an intimation in a Democratic paper that he once was op-posed to Daniel Webster in a Supreme Court case, and acquitted himself creditably! Et tu Brute, thought we, and threw down the paper in despair! Opposed to Daniel Webster in a law case! Did anybody ever hear the like? Is not the thing absolutely astounding? That law case will be the death of the Whig party yet, we fear, should the statement prove true. will be magnified until Pierce's argument will ap pear to possess more legal erudition, depth reasoning, force of expression, and power of logic, than any and all efforts ever made before the indicial tribunals of the earth! We are not certain but that the Whig party had better surrender at once to the hero of the sprained knee and the matchless illuminator of the law case. [N. O. Bulletin.

## City Ordinances.

JOINT RESOLUTION calling the attention of Congress to the condition of the Potomac Bridge.

Be it resolved by the Borrd of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Wishington. That the attention of Congress be and is here by most respectfully solicited to the importance to this city of a new bridge over the Potomac river at the present site of the old one, upon such plan as may to Congress seem proper and advisable.

Acsolved, That the repair of the present bridge would be desirable, provided Congress should not deem it judicious to erect a new one at this time.

desirable, provided Congress should not deem it judicious to erect a new one at this time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed and forwarded by the becretaries to each member of Congress, with the respectful retition of this Corporation for his personal support of the same. SILAS H. HILL.

President of the Board of Common Council.

B. B. FRENCH,

President of the Board of Addermen.

Approved, June 5, 1862. WALTER LENOX, Mayor.

AN ACT to prohibit the locating of new burial grounds within the city limits.

AN ACT to prohibit the locating of new burial grounds within the city limits.

Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to locate any new burial ground within the corporate limits of the city.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the Ward Commissioners, each in his respective Ward, to notify in writing any and every person attempting to locate new burial grounds or vaults, against the provisions of the first section of this act, that he or they are so prohibited; and if, after notification as aforesaid, the person or persons shall persist therein, he or they shall pay a fine of twenty dollars for each and every day he or they may continue so to offend; the said fines to be collected and applied as other fines and penalties due to this Corporation.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Ward Commissioners, each in his respective Ward, in case any body or bodies has or have been interred in such prohibited burial grounds, to notify and order the person or persons having charge of said grounds that he or they forthwith disinter and remove the said body or bodies, under a fine and penalty of twenty dollars for each and every day he or they shall neglect or refuse to obey said order; the fines to be collected and applied as other fines due to this Corporation.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act by and the same are hereby repealed.

are hereby repeated.
Approved, June 5, 1852.

AN ACT to provide for lighting the city with gas.

Be it enacted, de., That on the application of a majority of the owners of real estate on an avenue or street, or any portion of an avenue or street not less than a square, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause lamp-posts to be erected, with lamps of the same description as these on Pennsylvania avenue, and to have them lighted with gas, provided the expense shall at no time exceed that paid by the United States.

provided the expense shall at no time exceed that paid by the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted. That so soon as the lamp-posts are erected and the tamps lighted on any one or more squares, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to pay the expense thereof out of the funas of the Ward in which such tamp-post shall be erected, and immediately thereafter be shall direct the Commissioner of such Ward in which such tamp-post shall be erected to ascertain the cost of the lamps and posts, and the cost for lighting per annum, and to assess the expense thereof on the property fronting on said avenues and streets; and the tax so levied to be collected in the same manner as the tax for paved footways.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted. That if any person or persons shall break or injure any lamp erected, such person or persons shall break or injure any lamp erected, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each and every offence; the said fines to be collected and applied as other fines due this Corporation.

Approved, June 3, 1852.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the excavations, &c., made by the Gas Company and others.

Resolved, &c., That the Mayor be and he is hereby instructed to direct the Commissioners of the Wards to examine into the excavations and taking up and relaying pavements and streets by the Gas Company and others; and in all cases where the streets and pavements have not been promptly relaid, &c., according to the requirements of law, to prosecute the company and others to the extent of the law. Approved, June 5, 1852.

AN ACT making an appropriation for casual repairs in the Fifth Ward. Be it enacted, dc., That the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any fund- to the credit of the Fifth Ward, for the casual repair of the

Approved, June 5, 1852. AN ACT authorizing the opening and grading of the alley in square number five hundred and eight on

AN ACT authorizing the opening and grading of the alley disquare number five hundred and eight en.

Be it conclet, the. That the Mayor be and be is hereby nuthorized to have the fifty-feet alley in square number five hundred and cighteen opened, and thirty feet thereof graded, so as to leave twelve feet and six inches on each size thereof for pavements.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the cost thereof be assessed on the property fronting said alley, agreeably to the provisions of the set-suittled" An act concerning alley." approved November the fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Approved, June 5, 1852.

AN ACT making an appropriation to grade and gravel Sixth street west, from O to Q street north. Be it enacted, do., That the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of the funds of the Third Ward, for the purpose of grading and gravelling Sixth street west, Approved, June 5, 1852.

AN ACT for the relief of Laurie and Stewart. Be it enacted, de., That the saim of two hundred and one dollars and thirty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the funds of the Fourth Ward, to pay the second of Laurie and Stewart for grading on New Jersey been done under authority of an act of this Corporation.

Approved, June 5, 1852.

AN ACT for the relief of James Parker. We it enacted, dr., That the sum of eighty-five dollars be it the same is hereby appropriated, out of the general dt, to pay the amount due James Parker for repairing approved, June 4, 1862.

AN ACT directing the repair of the gutter on the west side of Ninth street west, between E and F streets north. of Ninth street west, between E and F streets north.

Be it enacted, its. That the Mayer be and he heroby
requested to cause the gatter on the west elde of Ninth
street west, between E and F streets north, to be repaired
the expense thereof to be paid out of any money to the
credit of the Third Ward.

Approved, June 5, 1862.

OR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS for sale by A. GRAY, Bookseller, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows Hall. LIFE AND SERVICES

## GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.] Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he

After practising law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress o pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the Scott applied immediately for a commison in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of

light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excite-ment. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having een reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off-the taunts of the enemy checkedthe character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While ne was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular men-

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc-trine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine-her naturalization laws being founded

upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish the United States government commissioners to prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene :

Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had een thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. He and to express my entire approbation of the commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina any one of the party. In the midst of this ani- at this time was to prevent, if possible, any dimated harangue, he was frequently interrupted rect act of collision, and at the same time enforce by the British officers, but, though unarmed, could not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he pro-ceeded to Washington and reported the whole occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of mem-

power of retaliation. In an engagement soon the President, procured his recall, for the pur after Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twen ty-three of the number to after full investigation, pronounced the charges be confined in the interior of the country, there against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further, to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in taken at Queenstown and sent to England for

campaign was all devised and prosecuted with the result of this firm resolution on the part scott, and of the legislation consequent upon In 1828 Gen. Scott was sent by the President of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his coorts, was, not only to save the lives of the to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual alle-

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for could be settled by negotiation. For this pur whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had pose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he just been released from the English prisons, and labored night and day, passing rapidly from point now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the | zens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the banks behind which the British forces were drawn expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the

wn hands.
On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, humanity.
The leading journals of the day were filled.
The leading journals of the conduct of Scott in Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Ho ophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twen'y rank of brigadier -general.

frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results difficulty. The disputed territory was about to of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and

Lundy's Lane. The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of Englard—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion, the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I

The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the Boy General of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her world-

renowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entibattle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is enti-tled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it is frequently called) was fought on the 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle. when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by uni-"the hero of Lundy's Lane.

versal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Ningara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States.

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison after the treaty of peace, President Mad-ison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with im-portant diplomatic functions. He executed his nstructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army-The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero et

battles, but as the hero of humanity."
After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty just to the In-dians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war

and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this for-

whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage threats of the British officers, and not another man than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the laws of the federal government. Scott' moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent bers. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a of March, 1813, vesting the President with the brother officer, by misrepresentations made to pose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of

excitement on account of the burning of the Caro line within the American territory. The whole population of northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object of the administration was to preserve the peace could be settled by negotiation. For this pur to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and the civil authorities; and Scott led the advanced guard. He frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles. addressing immense gatherings of the excited citithe country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation fort, and hauled down the British flag with his beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at

with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner is which this gallant officer has acquitted himself A few days after this promotion, General within the last year upon our Canada frontier, Brown, then chief in comma ad on the Niagara and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation.

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary become the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was again deputed by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered inevitable was prevented-the honor of the country preserved-and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow; and "the hero of Lundy's Lane' was hailed on all sides as the " Great Pacificator."

call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did char ge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day and marked a grant of the market a passing allusion. won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying than make a passing allusion.

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and ghting with the courage of desperation. thing of military achievement recorded in an-cient or modern history can excel the glory of hat march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico! Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has een devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South; and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gen tlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudden convert to the doctrines of free trade. When a citizen has been for nearly half a cen-

tury in the service of his country, his past history, is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

## R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2.

R. R. R. No. 1, & K. K. K. NO. 2.

THE NEW REMEDY—

LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO.

R. R. R. No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND

SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;

IT CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM

ALL SCROFULOUS HUMORS;

IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES

AND MUSCLES

ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;

IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—

HEALTH AND CURE—
IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—
White Swelling, Scrofula, Humors, Syphilis,
Epilepsy,
Jaundice,
Ulcers,
Fever Sores,
Hacking Dry Cough. Cancers, Tumors,

Rickets,
Rickets,
Uleers,
Uleers,
But Rheum,
Bronchial Tumors,
Hacking Dry Cough.
In either of the above-maned Diseases
WE GUARANTEE
that the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, ben

ficial effects

IN A FEW HOURS

After taking it.

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS

WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER

TAKING THREE DOSES.

IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES.

In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remedy, the weak and sickly invalid feels its electrical agency thrilling through every cell and cavern of the system, importing health and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vesset in the bady

SCROFULOUS DISEASES. SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bonus, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM

AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM

ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS,
Glandular Swellings, Uleers in the Threat, Tumors, Cancers,
Nodes, White Swellings.

Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consumption,
filekets, and all deep-sented diseases. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.

ITS ACTION

is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the
disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver,
heart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or
spinal marrow.

IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN,
producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors

TT ACTS UPON THE SMIN, roducing a free and copious discharge of all foul humor screted in this organ.

FESTERING SORES.

FESTERING SORES.
The most repulsive sores and cruptions are instantly reviewed from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.
HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES CONSUMPTION.
To cure Consumption we must stop decay and rebuild and teal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has consumed.
We must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Heart, the Kidneys, Bladder, and Pancreas: and, in fact, every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.

THE LUNGS

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM.

THE LUNGS

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM.
When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to
eccive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to susain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the
dr-cells, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the
selight upon the lungs.

THE GLANDS

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT e formed from unbealthy deposits, which the lungs are weak and feeble to secr PUS

PUS

becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and is
braned into lumps, which ulcerate, suppurate, and discharge
THE AIR-CELLS

ire clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that
breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

THE LUNGS. THE LUNGS.

It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all disnsed deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors
REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS nflammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tumor lard Swellings, and other diseased deposits.

TO THE LIVER,

It will impart tone and energy.

AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM t will reorganize and cleanse from putrid and unhealthy natter and humors.
IN TEN MINUTES

IN TEN MINUTES
ofter taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. It
minediately allays the irritable cough, loosens the tightness
across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pains,
but the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and
W. H. GILMAN.
N. B.
BABWAYS RENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RAD

VAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations of, in many cases, they are intended to be used together the patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, will saily ascertain the remery requisite to meet the complaint R. R. R.

PAIN.

PA

TO THE SICK OF THIS DISTRICT.

If you will call upon our Agents, and try the Relief, we will guarantee you instant relief from Pain, and a quick ure of its cause.

BEAR IN MIND, R. R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND NERVOUS COM-PLAINTS

IN A FEW HOURS. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL! THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS IN FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES

In Four Hours
In One Hour
In Ten Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Three Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Four Hours
In Ten Minutes
In Twenty Hours
8, Strains, Bruises, (Marhus Bruises, 1 And has cured-Rheumatism Neuralgia Croup Districes Toothsche Spasms

Spasms In Three Minutes
Cramps In Three Minutes
In Three Minutes
Sick Headache In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Blains In Ten Minutes
Sore Throat In Four Hours
Influenza
Spinal Complaints, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Cuts,
Wounds, Frest Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tie Doloreux,
and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RAD-WAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and
nickly cure the disease. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 162 FULTON STREET, N Y. PRICES OF RADWAY'S REMEDIES:

PRICES OF RADWAY'S REMEDIES:
Radway's Renovating Resolvent, \$1 per bottle.
Radway's Rendy Relief, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.
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THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of SPRATY'S ELECTRICAY AND ELECTRO-MIXALUSMAN LABORAT STRO-ROW MANUACTORY, Covington, Kentucky, begs to offer these superfor Roda, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annealed Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted branesserow connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingonious construction, (patented), forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid plathnum silver point. (patented), twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attantion has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnetis, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These almprovements being secured by double letters pa-

electricity from the atmosphere when you are suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patient, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior mitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON, none.

Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt.) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LEGONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.

o sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1850. The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me re well calculated to perform the office for which they are atended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER. LEXINGTON, Kr., February 20, 1850.

Lexington, Kr., February 20, 1850.

Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z., BLANEY.

combining durability, chesphoses, and emosoy, I deem requal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

Augusta, (Ga.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of those Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,

Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

Louisville, January 27, 1851.

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7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts.

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At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzle Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Cross, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of James Palmir, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. —— Hart, Wm. H. Wronn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.

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jan 17—

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and brawings of celebrated individuals, hving and deal and is always open free to visiters. PROPENSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, includ-ing directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selec-tion of partners in business, congenial companions for life-etc., etc., all, of which will be found highly useful and exsedingly interesting.

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Children's Carriages, Market Buskets, Work do., Fancy do., together with a large collection, too numerous to mention, just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the Old Variety and Hardware Store, Pennsylvania avenue, one door from 9th street, by GEO. SAVAGE. And Penna. av., opp. Seven Buildings, First Ward, by mar 27—tf JOSEPH L. SAVAGE & CO.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE. RUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to suppl No. 1 Butter: Fresh Eggs; Potatoes: Apples: Pickles out up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles until ully kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store

t rates lower than the usual retail prices. TRUMAN M. BRUSH, Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, Mayy-yard Hill.

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The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a Mer
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Under the care of Rev. Afred Holmead, Rector,
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In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

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DR. PORTER'S WONDER-WORKING SALVE, as prepared by the late Dr. TALLEY, of this city, acts like a harm, invariably effecting permanent cures in all cases of Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Seada, Chilblains, Painful Swellings, Biles, Piles, Abscesses, Ulcers, and Sores of all kinds. It is wonderfully efficacious for Inflammation or rising of the Female Breast, or inflammation arising from any cause.

As a lip salve, and for chapped hands, it has no superior. It will make a perfect cure in a hurry.

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Seventh street, between G and H streets,
WOULD respectfully return his thanks
to his fellow-citizens, and those of the surto his fellow-citizens, and those of the sur-rounding country, for their past patronage, and would in-form them that he is fully prepared to fill all orders for Funerals at the shortest notice. He would respectfully ay that he has taken considerable pains to provide him-solf with all manner of conveniences for an Undertaker. His mode of preserving bodies in the warmest weather has never failed to give the utmost satisfaction.

43 He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of ready-made COFFINS, of all sizes.

June 2--y [Marlboro' Gazette—ly]

Attention, Chewers and Smokers! OWNER'S popular Cigar and Tobacco stand is well supplied with the best Havanas and Principes. Also a splendid lot of Chewing Tobacco, to which he exends a cordial invitation to his friends and to gentlemen of taste generally.

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F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have just poned their new store with a large and well-selected tock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an exortment of the best Swords, Epnulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

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He keeps on hand constantly an assortment of Cloths,
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nov 28—6m

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